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Sustainable development

Burundi, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Paraguay: draft resolution

The use of food micro-algae to combat acute malnutrition in humanitarian emergencies and for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the acute malnutrition that is associated with humanitarian emergency situation and the chronic malnutrition that impedes sustainable development,

Considering that the use of emergency rehabilitative food can help restore to health the victims of humanitarian crises, and also considering that such supplies can provide an important nutritional supplement for seriously disadvantaged populations in developing countries,

Emphasizing the need for greater preparedness to cope with humanitarian emergencies, and aiming to maximize the effectiveness of United Nations assistance in times of crisis,

Affirming that the concept of sustainable development should imply that of the reduction of emergencies,

Recognizing the value of new technologies to enhance food security in environmentally compatible ways, including through public-private alliances for rural development,

Noting that the usefulness of food micro-algae, above all, *Spirulina platensis*, along with other nutrients, to restore the health of severely malnourished people has been emphasized and recognized in international agreements, namely the Free Agreement for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Humanitarian Use of Micro-

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alga Spirulina as Food[1] and the Convention for the Use of Food Micro-alga and Inter-University Scientific Research,[2]

Taking into account that an intergovernmental organization known as the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition has been established in keeping with the above-mentioned agreements and has been granted observer status in the work of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Council decision 2003/212 of 5 March 2003,

Aiming to enhance the provision by the United Nations system of humanitarian assistance through the creation of a stockpile of food micro-algae rehabilitative biomass to be used in food emergencies,

1. *Stresses* the benefits of food micro-algae as a concrete aid in reducing acute malnutrition in food emergencies and chronic malnutrition among severely disadvantaged populations;

2. *Calls* upon Member States, United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and on non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to provide support for food micro-algae production and use, especially in humanitarian crises;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of intensifying and assisting national activities for the production and use of food micro-algae, especially in member countries of the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition;

4. *Decides* to review, at its sixty-second session, the progress made in those areas, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, on efforts made to attain greater support for victims of humanitarian emergencies and to reduce malnutrition through the use of food micro-algae, including proposals for further actions needed, with special emphasis on efforts at the national and international levels.

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2151, No. 37542.

[2] Ibid., No. 37543.